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FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1917.

A LINE O' CHEER
EACH DAY O' THE YEAR

First printing of an original poem, written here
for The Washington Herald.

By John Kendrick Bangs.

THE MIRTH-CURE.

Once in the grip of a malign mischance,
A victim of an evil circumstance,
I thought of something funny, and I
grinned.
Forgetful of the woe that had me pined,
And all the ill that vexed my soul with
care
Went off like smoke, and vanished in the
air.
And freed of thoughts of it I saw the
way
Out of the trials sore that spoiled my
day,
And soon emerged out of my chancy
plight
Into the golden glory of the light.
(Copyright, 1917.)

Not that it is notable, but we do
not see any moving picture stars
advertising that they will get \$100,000
a year for their services as screen
stars. That income tax man is an
awful handicap to the press agents.

With many members of Congress
in favor of suspending the liquor traffic
during the war and others debating
about how much more taxation
can be placed upon distillers and
brewers, it is small wonder that
saloon keepers are beginning to cast
the horizon for a nontaxable business.

The people in Washington will
probably be very much pleased at the
action of the Board of Education in
re-electing Ernest L. Thurston as
superintendent of the schools. The
Washington Herald wishes to com-
mend them on their course, which
has the support of the majority of
both those in school life and citi-
zens.

Map makers will now make a star
in place of the tiny spot as the loca-
tion of Christiansburg, Va.

"Solid Siberia" will be to the new
Russia what the "Solid South" is to
Democracy.

Here's hoping that our national
draft will become strong enough to
blow over several European thrones.

No matter how serious is the news
of the war, when a murder trial re-
fers to pajamas and night gowns, in-
terest in fighting lags.

Massachusetts is broadening. As
long as the war lasts the State will
permit farmers to work in the fields
on Sundays.

There is certainly no censorship
exercised over the French commis-
sion. They have minced no words
in making known the true status of
affairs.

Matrimony surely is having its in-
nings. First, conscription argues for
the double harness and then the in-
come tax schedule is published.

"A LITTLE TOUCH O' GREEN."
Oh, glorious Star Spangled Banner!
Emblem of Liberty and Light
We raise upon your lovely folds,
With new found hope tonight.

Wondering, if in this mist
Of colors so rich in hue,
I may not add a bit o' green
To the Red, White, and Blue.

Ireland gave her noblest ones—
To the cause of the Flag—and true,
'Tis as dear to the hearts of Erin's sons,
As it is to many of you.

So behold thy Banner, Columbian!
With its Bars, and Stars serene,
A little touch there—in artful manner,
A Theocracy, then—it would seem.

For the Stars of silver, and gold unite
Along with the Stripes of Red and
White
Until dear Columbia, 'tis clearly seen,
'There's no place left for a bit o' green.

But glorious Banner, thy staff supreme,
Why not give this a touch o' green?
'Tis a finish sure to nature's course,
Without the moss, the rose looks lost.

And the artist's brush, 'tis indeed not
much.
On any canvas, or screen,
Without that grand old colour,
A bit o' Irish green.

Then Starry Flag, and Starry supreme,
With a little touch o' green,
You'll be nobly saluted wherever
Thy lovely folds are seen.

So glorious Star Spangled Banner,
Emblem of Liberty and Love,
Brighter Stars await you—
That Country, God bless you, above.

—C. A. McQuigg.

The Warning.

Two Cabinet members are trying
to instil some blunt truths into the
American people.

They say that war, grim, stark,
naked war lies before us. Strange as
it may seem, some Americans have
not yet grasped that fact. They think
of it as England's war, or France's
war, or Russia's war, with the United
States playing a half-hearted role in
the background.

This view is worse than a fallacy;
it is a danger which admits of no
treatment less radical than that effec-
ted by the surgeon's knife—it must be
cut out like a cancer. It could only
be tolerated if the end were in sight;
and the end is not in sight, for Ger-
many is far from beaten, and the true
menace of the submarine is just be-
ginning to be appreciated on this side
of the Atlantic.

Secretary of State Lansing and Sec-
retary of the Interior Lane are on the
right track in aiming to show the
American people what "they are up
against," to speak colloquially. We
are in the fight up to the neck now,
and "all that we are, all that we have,"
to quote the President's words, are
involved in victory. We should not
leave Prussianism a single loophole
to snatch even a minor victory out of
the present complex international situ-
ation.

We are grateful to the French and
British missions for the message and
the information they have brought.
They have talked realities with Amer-
ican officials. Perhaps the festivities
and welcome they have received have
dulled public insight into the somber
nature of the work and task they are
engaged in.

The American public needs a vocifer-
ous warning against overconfidence,
against the feeling that the war con-
tains no vital threat against our lib-
erties and our future.

The Smash Resumed.

If a wave of pessimism is always
to bring so glorious a wake as Sir
Douglas Haig's leadership has de-
creed in the new "push" south of
Arras, let us hope for more pes-
simism.

If we can always be guaranteed to
be rescued from the doldrums by so
telling a military coup d'etat, we can
well afford the slough of despond.
This slough has been gripping Wash-
ington and the entente capitals for
several days because the submarine
peril has been bared to the world as
more of a menace than ever.

Of course, the submarine will be
conquered; it must be conquered. Of
more immediate interest to the Prus-
sians is the thrust and probable
piercing of the Hindenburg line,
southeast of Lens, striking at the
Lens-Douai railroad, clearly showing
that the talk of a prolonged dead-
lock on the western front is ridicu-
lous. The British bulldog spirit is
going to knock the "deadlock theory"
sky high.

It is too early to appraise the
magnitude, or the full effect, of the
new Haig blow. Whether it means
that the so-called "Wotan line" is to
be abandoned, and that the Germans
are definitely going back to the
Douai-Cambrai line for their perma-
nent stand, are questions which will
be answered in a few days. Undue
optimism, perhaps, would be involv-
ed in answering these questions in
the affirmative now.

In any event it shows that the en-
tente offensive is in shape to con-
tinue throughout the summer, that
the Germans will be given no rest
from the hammering that has been
prepared for them. There is skepti-
cism in Washington as to whether
the French will be able to keep pace
with the British, and military men
frankly say that the latest French
drive in the Champagne district was
a decided failure, so far as its major
objects were concerned. The sup-
planting of Nivelle by Petain lends
color to this theory, although other
experts say this step had been deter-
mined upon long before the drive
took place.

The British thrive on pessimism
and black clouds, and in the midst
of our analysis of the terrible threat
of the U-boat it is inspiring to dis-
cern the silver lining that Sir Doug-
las Haig has provided.

Daniel Willard.

It was only a deserved tribute to a
great railroad executive, a master of
the science of transportation, when
President Wilson made Daniel Willard
chairman of the advisory com-
mittee of the Council of National
Defense.

Further honors await him. When
a ministry of munitions is created, it
is expected that Mr. Willard will be
its head.

The career of this remarkable man
who has brought the Baltimore and
Ohio from the rank of a "joke" rail-
road to one of the best in the land is
remarkable in many ways, but fin-
none more than in his veering away
from the conception of a railroad
system as a mere machine of steel
and speed, and visualized as a great,
pulsing organization of human units.

He himself started railroad engineering
on an engineer on the Central Vermont.
He has ascended the ladder largely
because of his influence over men.
As power came to him men became
his willing subjects, because he knew
the key to their hearts and their
loyalty. Magnificent executive that
he is, he has always regarded men as

How the Editors Are Viewing
America and the World War

Congress: War and Finance.

(The Outlook.)
Last week three subjects chiefly oc-
cupied the minds of members of Con-
gress—finance, military service, and food.

The Seven Billion Dollar War Loan Bill,
virtually as it passed the Senate, was
passed by the House conference, pass-
ing the President's signature. The bill
authorized the issue of \$5,000,000,000
in bonds and \$2,000,000,000 in Treasury cer-
tificates. A loan of \$5,000,000,000 to the
entente allies is to be taken from the
bond issue, and the first loan to the
allied nations will go to Great Britain.
In reaching this decision our officials
have been influenced by the knowledge
that Great Britain, as a banker for the
allies, has met the heaviest financial
strain imposed upon any of the entente
governments. In making the loan the
United States government will accept
British bonds bearing 2 1/2 per cent in-
terest as security. These bonds will be
deposited in the United States Treas-
ury, and the interest payments upon
them (at a rate considerably lower than
that which Great Britain pays to pay
for recent borrowings) will balance the
payments made by the United States to
the holders of the American bonds. In
making loans to other allied nations a
similar course will be followed.

The enthusiasm over the bond issue
continues. Not only banks, but depart-
ment stores and chain stores have offered
to solicit and accept subscriptions, and
in some cases to make subscriptions
easier for their customers by buying
them outright and receiving installment
payments for them. Civic organizations,
fraternities, and patriotic societies have
also urged the public to buy bonds.
But, in any event, there will, it would seem,
be enough places in the United States
where bonds may be purchased. These places
include banks, postoffices, internal revenue
offices, and custom houses.
The expense of issuing the bonds
will amount to several million dollars.
First there must be the cost of the dis-
tinctive paper upon which the bonds will
be engraved, and then there is the
mechanical and clerical expense in-
cidental to their issue. As the Government
Bureau of Engraving and Printing is
already working night and day to meet
the government's present heavy de-
mands, a force of about a thousand per-
sons must be added. The incidental
clerical work will call for the addition
of at least 200 clerks.

Harden and Dernburg

(New York Times.)
Maximilian Harden has told the truth
to Germany before, but never so openly,
and tells his country that "the German
house" is "an eyesore to the world."
It must become a democracy, for "de-
mocracy is the only way to peace."
The other nations are "leaguely themselves
in accord with it, and shall Germany
freeze without it." A commentary on Har-
den's amazing utterances is supplied by
the simultaneous action of Dr. Dernburg's
speech at Breslau, almost equally
frank. Germany has become "an eyesore
to the world," Harden says, but how?
Dr. Dernburg answers:
"Put the war in its proper perspective in stand-
ing on guard in shining armor in Cen-
tral Europe, and we have in a fateful
hour set ourselves against the general
tendencies of a world that desires peace."
"The war has brought us to and
demands Harden in Berlin, and Dernburg
says in Breslau. 'The new Germany is
here and requires its house. Let us build
it. Do not let us delay.' " Shall Ger-
many freeze without it? asks Harden, and
Dernburg supplies the commentary:
"We shall not reach permanent peace
if we keep ourselves in that isolation
which has brought us to and into which,
indeed, we had fallen before the war,
unknown even to those whose
duty it was to have known it."
But Harden goes far beyond Dernburg
or any other German when he tells Ger-
many the truth about the way in which
America was forced into the war. He
dares to say, what the whole outside
world knows to be the truth, that the
German peace overture was a fraud.

more important than any other factor
in the world of business.

Now we are about to see him in a
new role as a statesman of business,
a great figure in the conduct of a
great war. The advisory commis-
sion of the Council of National De-
fense has already done splendid work,
and under the leadership of Willard
it is going to make a new record in
the mobilization and marshalling of
our industrial resources for the ser-
vice of the nation.

DR. SLOUSCH TALKS TO JEWS.

Dr. Nahum Slousch, professor of He-
brew literature at The Sorbonne, ad-
dressed the members of the Wash-
ington Zionist Circle at the home of
Gus Oppenheimer, 1218 Belmont street,
last night. Dr. Slousch described the
Jewish colonies in various parts of
Africa and discussed at some length
the possibility of Palestine being made
a Jewish state. In the near future,
Judge Milton Strausberg was chosen
a delegate to the Zionist convention to
be held at Baltimore next month.

Collision Shakes Up Passengers.

Two cars of the Eckington line of
the Washington Railway and Electric
Company collided at a fifth and G
streets northwest, last night, and a
severe shakeup of the passengers on
the two cars followed. Several were
slightly hurt. Catherine Boland, 3
Rhode Island avenue northwest, Bel-
lie M. Corrigan, 22 I street northeast,
Mrs. William Grimes, 71 New York
avenue northwest, and Mrs. Edna
Ricketts and her two children, of 122
Maryland avenue northeast, were
slightly injured, but refused treat-
ment.

Conductor G. H. Palmer was taken
to Emergency Hospital in the ambu-
lance, suffering from cuts about the
head.

OPELIA'S SLATE.

PLANT THE
OLD FLAG
FIRMLY
BUT DON'T
NEGLECT TO
PLANT SOME
POTATOES

put forward to be rejected, so as to
make a "bridge over which Germany
could pass in relentless submarine war-
fare." He tells Germany that America
has not entered the war to get rich, as
the Germans have been told, but in-
stead has chosen, for the sake of an
ideal, to give up the profits it was mak-
ing out of the war and burden itself
with heavy expenses. He charges his
government with having lied to the Pres-
ident in its official communications. ***

Submarines for the U. S.

(Chicago Tribune.)

The United States will proceed wisely
by basing its policies, so far as prac-
tical, upon an assumption of the worst.
Practically, has its limitations, but the
wisest course is to consider that no
disastrous contingency is outside of ex-
pectation.

It may be improbable that Russia,
France, and Great Britain could be elim-
inated by Germany, but we have no as-
surance. What the revolution will do
to Russia and the submarine to the west-
ern nations are matters in which we have
no guaranty that the outcome will be
as pleasant as we want it to be.
Therefore we must consider the security
of the United States by conceding the
possibility that we might be exposed with-
out allies. If Great Britain should be
defeated it would be by the subma-
rines. If submarines can defeat Great
Britain they can protect the United
States.

Germany to get at America would have
to fight the naval weapon which opened
up the seas to her—provided we were
equipped with this weapon. The demands
upon our navy building resources are
enormous. Our delayed naval building pro-
gram, the construction of new ships
which will fight the submarine in one
way. Submarine chasers are to be built
to fight the submarine in another way.
Our delayed naval building program is
now a test of the shipbuilding activities.
But with all these demands upon build-
ing facilities there are still the consid-
erations of national security to take
into account, and if submarines can dis-
pose of an ally they can dispose of an
enemy.

New York Evening Post.

What are the reasons so strenuously
advanced for rushing American troops
over to France? There are at least three:
the moral effect on Germany will be in-
stantaneous; the men can be better
trained in France than they can at home;
France needs men very badly. The rea-
sons do not dovetail, but that hardly mat-
ters. If France, for instance, cannot
wait for men, obviously the thing to do
is not to send over new recruits to be
trained, but regular army men who can
take the American flag to the front with-
out loss of time. That are the troops to
be sent. Regular troops, say some
National Guard, say others: Roosevelt
volunteers, say others still. What do we
mean by sending troops "now"? Is it
next week, next month, three months
from now? Or is it to be sent to the
front? The answer is that the Ameri-
can people is invited to set out
on this war with a profound mistrust
in its General Staff and the administra-
tion of the Government. The opinion of
Joffre's opinion should have weight, but
we do not yet know exactly what Joffre
said to the newspaper men, and under
what circumstances he said it. All we
do know is that Joffre's argument brought
forward only the other day by the ardent
spirits is now being stood on its head.
We were to take conscription because the
General Staff demanded it; now the Gen-
eral Staff is in a quandary. We were to
form chair-strategists. We were to
have military training because it was a
crime to send our unprepared youth to
slaughter; now it is discovered that men
who have been trained in the trenches in a
few weeks. The volunteer system had to go
because we needed 2,000,000 men in a
hurry; now we have not the time to
train half a million men, but must send
them over in small batches.

Army and Navy News
Best Service Column in City.

The present yearly pay of the offi-
cers and enlisted men in the United
States army and navy is as follows:

The Army

Major general, \$5,000; brigadier gen-
eral, \$4,000.
Colonel, \$4,000; lieutenant colonel,
\$3,500; major, \$3,000; captain, \$2,400;
first lieutenant, \$2,000; second lieuten-
ant, \$1,700.

Those of the lower grades are paid
the following: first sergeants,
\$30 to \$45; cooks and horseholders, \$30;
corporals, \$21 to \$24; privates, first
class, \$15; other privates, \$15.
Officers get 10 per cent extra pay
after five years, and 40 per cent extra
after twenty years. They also have
honor and light free and are allowed for
privates get \$18 a month during sec-
ond enlistment, and each subsequent
enlistment adds something up to the
seventh, when the pay is \$25.

The pending army bill adds \$5 a
month to the present pay of every
enlisted man.

The Navy

Admiral, \$13,500; rear admiral, \$8,
000 to \$9,000, according to rank; cap-
tain, \$4,000; commander, \$3,500; lieuten-
ant commander, \$3,000; lieutenant,
\$2,000 to \$2,400, according to grade; en-
sign, \$1,700; midshipman, \$600.
At the Naval Academy, \$1,400 in ser-
vice; warrant officer, \$1,500; mate, \$1,
125 to \$1,500.

The pay of lower grades is by the
chief petty officer, \$50 to \$70; petty
officer, \$30 to \$55, according to class;
seaman, first class, \$24; ordinary sea-
man, \$19; apprentice seaman, \$16;
cook, \$15 to \$18; fireman, \$10 to \$15.
Gunners are classified as warrant offi-
cers. Gunner's mates are classified as
petty officers.

Both officers and men in the navy,
as in the army, get allowances for
heat, light and quarters, and extra
pay for length of service.

Marine Corps

The pay for officers is the same as
in the army.
Privates, \$15 a month.
Both officers and men get extra pay
for length of service, and light and
heat are free.

Additional pay is granted marine
and army officers and men on foreign
service.

One explanation that there were ap-
parently not hundreds more applications
for admission to officers' training camps
was found by Maj. Gen. J. Franklin Bell,
the new commander of the Department of
the East, when he opened his mail on
taking charge of his post on Governor's
Island.

It then appeared that many young men,
both in the East and West, were misin-
formed as to the proper manner of mak-
ing applications, and had written per-
sonal letters to Gen. Bell, using his name.
The applications should have been ad-
dressed to the "commander of the De-
partment of the Eastern (or other) De-
partment," and they would not have

W. B. Moses & Sons
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With the Bohn Syphon system
of rapid air circulation moisture can-
not condense except in the ice cham-
ber.

It is the moisture condensing on
the food in an ordinary refrigerator
that causes odors and flavors to mix
and food to spoil. The air in a Bohn
Syphon is so dry that you can strike
a match on the inside wall of the
food chamber. You can leave soda
crackers in a Bohn indefinitely and take them out crisp
and crumbly. Put your refrigerator to such tests and see what hap-
pens.

The wonderfully effective Bohn insulation holds the tem-
perature down to 42 degrees, only 10 degrees above the freezing
point, no matter what outside conditions may be. Can your re-
frigerator do this? You need look no further to find the reason
for the Bohn ice economy.

Bohn Syphons at \$49.50

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No Commissions Charged

You can take 12 years to pay
off your loan without the ex-
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\$10 per month, including inter-
est and principal, half of which
is applied to reduction of debt.
Larger or smaller loans at pro-
portional rates.

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Exceptional Summer Rates, May to Oct.

Lemon Juice is
Skin Beautifier,
Also a Whitener

Many women use just the juice of
lemons to bleach or whiten the skin,
but pure lemon juice is acid, therefore
irritating, and should be mixed with
cream or milk.

At the cost of a small jar of ordinary
cream one can prepare a full quar-
ter pint of the most wonderful lemon
skin softener and complexion beau-
tifier, by squeezing the juice of two
fresh lemons into a bottle containing
three ounces of ordinary white cream.
Care should be taken to strain the juice
through a fine cloth so no lemon pulp
gets in, then this lotion will keep
fresh for months. Every woman knows
that lemon juice is used to bleach and
whiten the face, neck, arms, and hands.
It removes skin blemishes, freckles,
sallowiness and tan, and is the ideal
skin softener, smoother and beauti-
fier.

Just try it! Get three ounces of
orchard white at any pharmacy and
two lemons from the grocer and make
up a quarter pint of this sweetly fra-
grant lemon lotion and massage it
daily into the face, neck, arms, and
hands. It should naturally help to
bring back to any skin the whiteness,
the sweet freshness and flexibility of
which it has been robbed by carelessness
or trying atmospheric conditions.

—Adv.

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Norfolk

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